VOLUME V NO. 705.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-THE QUEEN'S SPEECH-

LONDON, November 21.-Parliament has opened and the Queen expressed a hope that Napoleon will avoid complications by an early withdrawal of the Rome expedition. She asks for money for the Abyssinian expedition. She says Fenianism, suppressed in Ireland, has taken the form of organized violence and murder in England, where it Addresses from both Houses favor the Queen's

distinct plan is first proposed.

Nearly all the members who spoke condemned Napoleon's expedition. 2000 extra policemen and a large number of

troops are at Manchester, to preserve the peace pending the executions. LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton—sales, 10,000

bales; Uplands, 8jd.; Orleans, 8jd. Our Washington Dispatches.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, ETC. WASHINGTON, November 21 .- IN THE SENATE, several petitions, including one from the negroes of the District, complaining of their discharge on account of voting, and praying for relief, were re-

The Secretary was ordered to report the docu ments bearing on or again at the repeal of the cot-

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill striking white from the District laws and ordinances.

Mr. Edmonds introduced a resolution that the public debt, unless expressly otherwise stated, is payable in coin.

The Senate adjourned till Monday. IN THE House, the credentials of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, were referred to the Oredential Committee. Pending the report, Mr. Butler was excluded. The same proposition was made regarding Stokes and Mullen, but defeated. All of the Tennessee delegation except Butler were sworn in. Mr. Blaine renewed his resolution of inquiry regarding the repeal of the Cotton Tax, which was adopted. It is generally believed here that the

Cotton Tax will be repealed. The Hon. David A. Willis, Commissioner of the Revenue, has prepared a report favoring a repeal

Mr. Wilson announced in the House that the Committee would be ready on Monday to report A discussion, on referring the whole question of

the Tennessee delegation to the Committee, which was sprung by the Democrats, elicited an angry Mr. Robinson, of New York, introduced a resolu-

tion impeaching Minister Adams for neglect of duty in failing to protect innocent Americans charged with Fenianism in England.

The House adjourned to Monday. General Gregory has been mustered out, and only General Howard remains of the Volunteer

Attorney-General Chandler knows no reason why the Davis trial cannot proceed. The Pratident has Grant's reports. Chase considers the United States Bonds payable in specie,

It is stated that Stevens will support Seward's West India purchases. Wade repudiates the remarks attributed to him in Grant's disparagement.

Powe's registration expenses to October 1st amount to \$175,000. The Revenue rescipts amount to \$335,000. From

Customs on the week ending November 16, \$2,-Special Treas my Agent Randall departs to inspect ports of entry in Texas.

Mr. Davis leaves Canada to-day, and goes from New York to Richmond by steamer, arriving at the latter place on the 24th inst.

The Election in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, November 21 .- The election returns are very meagre, but enough has been received to establish the fact that the Convention is called by a large majority, and that the Radicals have elected a majority of the delegates. There are very few negroes elected, but a number of ex-treme white Radicals. The Conservatives lost many counties in their control by apathy and in-

RALEIGH. November 21.—The election returns show 619 majority for the Radicals in the city, and from meagre returns in the country it is certain that the majority will be swelled to 800. The Convention is carried in the country by over 1500 votes. Jas. H. Harris, a negro, leads the Radical ticket. Beturns from other parts of the State are coming in slowly, but all indicate that the East has gone Radical by a large vote, and the West so in

Orange County elects the Conservative ticket by a handsome majority. Professor Hendricks was one of the Radical candidates for that County, and was beater.

The Alabams Convention. MCNTGOMERY, November 21 .- The following is the article on the elective franchise . finally

adopt ed by the Reconstruction Convent on as a part of the new Constitution : ABTIC LE-SECTION 1. Every male per 1 born in

the Unit and States, and every male person who has been natura alized, or who has legally declared his intention to b. scome a citizen of the United States, and being twen iy one years old or upwards, who shall have reside d in this State six months next preceding the election, or three months in the county in which he res ides, except as hereinafter provided, shall be decla red an elector, provided that no sol dier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the Uni ted States shall hereafter acquire a residence by re ason of being stationed on duty in

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold office: 1st. Those who during the late rebellion inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unus ual punishment upon any soldier, sailor or marine, employee or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare. 2d. Those who are, or may be, disfranchised by the proposed constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article, the Act of Congress passed March 7, 1867, except such persons as have aided the cause of reconstruction proposed by Congress and accept the political equality of all men before the law, provided the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this last clause. 3d. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of the public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary, and bribery. 4th. No idiot or insane person shall be permitted to vote in this State.

Szorion 3. All persons, before registering, must take and subscribe the following oath:-"I, -, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registration by any of the clauses in Section 2 of this Article; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; and that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to

Marine Reports. steamer Alliance from Charleston.

Market Reports. NOON DISPATCH.

New York, November 22 .- Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling 91 a 91. Stocks heavy. Gold 394 a 39%. Bonds 108; new 107%. Flour active, 10 cents lower. Wheat 1 a 2c. lower. Corn dull. Oats \ a 1c. lower. Pork \$20%. Lard heavy. Cotton steady at 18c. Naval Stores dull. Freights quiet. EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton lower; sales 3000 bales, at 17. Flour dull must be suppressed by an enforcement of the law.

Addresses from both Houses favor the Queen's Amber State \$2 10; Southern \$9 a 14 25. Wheat dull;

Addresses from both Houses favor the Queen's \$20 75. Lard 123 a 134. Groceries quiet and firm. England refuses a European Conference unless a | Turpentine 58 a 54 Rosin \$3 35 a 850. Freights

BALTIMORE, November 21.—Cotton dull at 17gc. Flour steady. Wheat advanced 5c.; choice red, \$2 60; prime, \$2 55. Corn firm. Oats steady. Rye

dull. Provisions declining. W.LMINGTON, November 21.-Turpentine firm at 49. Rosin unchanged. Tar quiet at \$2 25. Cotton steacy at 15# a 15#.

AUGUSTA, November 21 .- Cotton active; sales 828 bales. Receipts, 835; Middlings 151. SAVANNAH, November 21.—Cotton dull and drooping; Middling 16 a 162; sales 1000 bales. Receipts, 3202; for the week, 26,774; exports, 15,691; stock, 43,902.

MOBILE, November 21.—Market easy; Middlings 153; sales 2000 bales. Receipts, 2500. New CRLEANS, November 21.—Sales 4000 bales argest of the season; demand active; Middling Orleans 17c.; receipts 3071 bales. Sugar inactive and drooping; sales of prime at 12 c. Molasses quiet; common to choice 68 a 70c. Flour dull and drooping; no quotations for the lower grades. Corn declined 5 a 10c.; sales of yellow and white at \$1 15 a 1 20. Oats very duli at 78c. Pork, no sales reported; asking \$21 75. Bacon, only retail business; Shoulders, 124 a 123c.; clear Sides, 17c. Lard dull; choice, in tierces, 13c. Gold, 391. Sterling, 51 a 53. New York Sight Exchange # per cent

ELECTIONS IN THE STATE.

Our special correspondent telegraphs us from Camden that the total vote cast in Kerahaw District is 1428. Of this number only 22 were whites. The election passed off quietly. Every vota polled was for Convention.

The vote at the Court House was as follows. First day......whites 0 blacks 490 Second day whites 2 blacks 129 Total.....whites 2 blacks 619

Darlington. At the Court House the vote for the two days

All for Convention.

Marlboro', The voting on the 19th was as follows: Whites, none, and Blacks 265. Total, 265. All votes cast were "for Convention." Country polls not yet heard from.

Whites 1. Total, 347. All for Convention. No rioting. Not more than one-third of the registered voters went to the

Marion.

At Aiken, on the 20th, the vote was: Whites, 1. and Blacks 72. Total, 78. No votes against Con-At the Court House, the following vote is report-

ed for the two days: Whites, 2, and Blacks 610. Total, 612. Both white votes were cast by Northern men. 582 registered voters did not vote. The above

figures are for the precincts of Williston, Roberts, Blackville and Barnwell Court House. During the two days 516 votes were polled in the

town of Beaufort—very few white votes were cast. At Grey's Hill and St. Helena's Island there was a considerable display of armed negroes, who frightened and threatened the voters who did not have the Radical ticket. The majority for Convention

Newberry.

The election passed off quietly, and 502 votes were polled, all blacks, and for Convention.

CHARLES DICKENS. THE COMPLIMENTABY DINNER AND THE PAREWELL

The dinner given to Charles Dickens, in London on the occasion of his departure for the United States, was a great historical event. It was a "lederation of the world" in miniature edition. The poor artist, the poor actor, from their respective attics, who had saved from their scanty earnings the guines needful for this treat, sat side by side with the Chief Justice of England, the Peer of the realm. The humble citizens of the Republic of Letters-"rightly so named since we have not a Sovereign among us," as one of them once said-were sandwiched between paunchy bankers When, for example, he spoke with much feeling of and merchants who had never forgotten the delineator of the "Cheeryble Brothers"—these were for once on an equality. When this "exceedingly mis-cellaneous assembly" (as an aristocrat is said to have remarked when he entered heaven), gathered in the case whom they had snubbed in early days, reception room, the one question was, "Who's who?" But soon there was a goodly company of five a still higher personage than any aristohundred seated and ready to receive the great guests of the occasion. At length the doors were thrown open, and the well-known faces of Bulwer and Dickens appeared at it. They were arm-inarm. A cry rang through the room, handkerchiefs waved on the floor and in the galleries, where was a large company of ladies in full dress; and the

the band struck up a grand march. As Dickens passed up the aisle, his cheeks were on fire, his eyes flamed. He glanced around the room, on whose walls all around were written in great golden letters the names of his works. Ahead he saw the English flag knit with the Stars and Stripes, and above them the word "Pickwick." There was a curious look on the face of Lord Lytton, and it seemed to say, "How gladly would I give my title

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

Mackay, who pawned the good time coming for the PHILADELPHIA, November 21. - Arrived, the gold of Printing-House-Square; Tom Taylor, Mark Lemon, Walter Thornbury, Andrew Halliday, who make Bohemianism respectable; Westland Marston, who used to come to Bronson Alcott's Conversations at Alcott House, Ham Common, with big hopes of a renovated race, who has, however, these many years, tried to realize his visions in

At last the beast is fed, the man is ready for his entertainment. The select chorus sings Dr. John

"Deum laudate, propier beneficia sua, Dominum in excelsis laudate. Ameu." Lord Lytton, the Chairman, rises, and his speech in proposing the toast of the evening was certainly a perfect thing of its kind.

A score of times the speech was interrupted by ringing cheers; but when Dickens arose he had to stand long while the shouts and thunders stormed upon him. Men leaped upon chairs, tossed up napkins, waved not only glasses, but decanters and half-emptied champagne bottles, over their head-not without baptizing sundry persons under them -and then there was a pres up the aisles from the lower tables until Dickens was girt about by a solid wall of his friends. Twice his throat faltered as he began; the glow of his face came beforet he words, and all felt that it was a sacred moment with him. His speech, fine as it was, could not equal the impression of that first look. He said.

No thanks that I can offer you can express my sense of my reception by this great assemblage, nor can in the least suggest to you how deep the glowing words of my friend the Chairman, and your acceptance of them, have sunk into my heart. But both combined have so greatly shaken the composure which I am used to command before an audience, that I hope you may observe in me some traces of an eloquence more expressive than the richest words. [Cheers.] To say that I am fervently grateful to you is to say nothing; to say that I can never forget this beautiful sight is to that I can never forget this beautiful sight is to say nothing; to say that it brings upon me a rush of emotion not only in the present, but in the thought of its remembrance in the future by those who are dearest to me, is to say nothing; but to feel all this for the moment, even almost to pain, is very much indeed. [Cheers.] Mercutio says of the wound in his breast, dealt nim by the hand of a foe, that: "'I's not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." I may say of the wound in my breast, newly dealt to me by the hands of my friends, that it is deeper than the soundless sea, and wider deeper than the soundless sea, and wider the whole Catholic Church. [Cheers and than the whole Catholic Church. [Cheers and laugh.] I may safely add that it has for the moment almost stricken me dumb. I should be more than human, and I assure you I am very human indeed [cheers], if I could look around upon this brilliant agreements. brilliant representative company and not feel greatly thrilled and stirred by the presence of so many brother artists, not only in literature, but many brother artists, not only in literature, but also in the sister arts, especially painting, among whose professors, living and unhappily dead, are many of my oldest and best friends. [Cheers.]

I hope that I may, without presumption, regard this thronging of my brothers around me as a testimony on their part that they believe that the cause of art generally has been safe in my keeping [cheers], and that it has never been falsely dealt with by me. [Cheers.] Your resounding cheers just now would have been but so many cruel reproaches to me if I could not here declare that, from the earnest days of my career down to this proud night, I have always tried to be true to my calling [cheers]—never unduly to assert it, on the At the Court House the vote for the two days was: whites 5, and blacks 81t. Total 820.

The election passed off quietly; and the only prominent features were the apparent apathy of the whites, and the ignorance of the blacks. Many of the blacks did not know for what they were voting, and many, on that account, did not vote. One old darkie who was asked for what he was voting, said he was voting for Christ and his country, and, when the question was repeated, he said he was voting for Christ, his Country and the said he was voting for Christ, his Country and the Marlboro'.

Marlboro'. and shortcomings on my head, I have as a writer, in my soul and conscience, tried to be as true to them as they have ever been true to me.

[Cheers.] And bere, in reference to the inner circle of the artis and the outer circle of the public, I feel it a duty to-night to offer two remarks. I have litterary sets, and cliques, and coteries, and barriers; about keeping this man up, and keeping that man down; about sworn disciples, and sworn unbelievers; and mutual admiration societies, and I how not what other dragons in the upward path. It lows not what other dragons in the upward path, out influence, without money, without companion, introducer, or adviser, and I am bound to put in evidence in this place that I never lighted on these dragons yet. [Cheers.] So have I heard in my day, at divers other odd times, much generally to the effect that the English people have little or no love of art for its own sake, and that they do not greatly care to acknowledge or do honor to the artist. My own experience has uniformly been exactly the reveise. [Cheers.] I can say that of my countrymen, though I cannot say that of my countrymen, tho

countrymen, though I cannot say that of my country. [A laugh.]

And now, passing to the immediate occasion of your doing me this great hour, the story of my going again to America is very easily and briefly told. Since I was there before a vast and entirely new generation has arisen in the Umted States. Since I was there before most of the best known of my books have been written and published; the new generation and the books have come together and have kept together, until at length numbers of those who have so widely and constantly read me, naturally desiring a little variety in the relationship between us, have expressed a strong wish that I should read myself. [Cheers.] This wish, at first conveyed to me through public channels that I should read myser. [Orders.] This wast, at first conveyed to me through public channels and business channels, has gradually become enforced by an immense accumulation of letters from individuals and associations of individuals, all expressing in the same hearty, homely cordial, unaffected way, a kind of personal affection.

— I had almost said a kind of personal affection in the bases of the base was a sure you would agree In the Sixth Precinct, St. Paul's Parish, the vote was 765 blacks and 1 white. Total 766. All quiet.

Georgetown.

On the first day 590 votes were polled, all of which, but one, were black. No excitement of any which, but one, were black. No excitement of any control of the state of the second so great that, although, as Charles Lamb says, my household gods strike a terribly deep work. I have torn them from their places, and think are ready at this hour, shall be upon the sea. On the first day 590 votes were polled, all of which, but one, were black. No excitement of any kind.

Berkeley.

At St. James' Goose Creek, 6th Precinct, 648 votes were cast, all black and for Convention.

Richtand.

In Columbia the vote on the second day was 377 blacks and 8 whites. At the Camp Ground Precinct the vote was 144 for Convention and 2 against. Thos. J. Robertson, white, and Beverly Nash, Charles Wilder and S. Thompson, colored, are elected.

Seays, my household gods strike a terribly deep root. I have torn them from their places, and this day week, at this hour, shall be upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired beside by a natural desire to see for myself the actionishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of hany faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces of the multitude of new friends upon whom I have never looked, and last, not least, to use my best endeavor to lay down a third cable (cheers) of intercommunication and alliance between the Old World and the New. [Loud cheers.] Twelve years ago, when Hesven knows I little thought I should ever be bound upon the voyage which now laws the control of the multitude of new friends upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired beside by a natural desire to see for myself the actionishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of hany faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces of the multitude of new friends.

In Columbia the vote was 144 for Convention and 2 grasp the hands of hany and the faces of the multitude of new friends.

In Columbia the vote was 144 for Convention and 2 grasp the hands of hany action and all action to see for myself the action progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of hany action and all action to see for myself the action progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of hany action and all action to see for myself the action progress of a quarter of should ever be dound a point the voyage have before me. I wrote in that form of my writings which obtains by far the most extensive circulation, these words of the American nation: "I know full well, whatever little motes my beamy eyes may have descried in theirs, that they are a kind, large hearted, generous and great people." [Hear.] In that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith I shall, please God, return from them in the Spring; in that same faith to live and to die. I told you, in the beginning, that I could not thank you enough, and Heaven knows I have most thoroughly kept my word. [A laugh.] If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have left unsaid, and yet most deeply feel. Lot it, putting a girdle round the earth, comprehend both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tim observes, "God bless us every one."

The scene at various passages of this address was indescribable, although some of its allusions may not be wholly intelligible in this country. his never having permitted his calling, on any pretence or consideration, to be patronized in his person, it was appreciated by those who knew that not only had aristocrats who sought bim in sucbeen snubbed in their turn, but that when crat, desired to have Mr. Dickens act in a theatrical part in an exalted drawing-room, he had returned the simple answer : "Mr. Dickens declines to appear as an artist in any place where he could

not appear as a man." When the dinner was over Mr. Dickens returned to the ante-room, where multitudes gathered about him to bid him farewell, a noble Lord shook his hand at the door as he was departing; and, when he had got outside the door, an old women of the

A Brave Lady.-A Paris paper publishes the A BRAYE LADY.—A Faris gaper publishes the following anecdote relative to Mrs. Stone, an American lady known at Rome: "This admirable woman, having learned that six Zouaves, wounded in the affair of Monte-Libietti, were in the hands of the Garibaldians, at once left Rome alone, and went to the enemy's camp. The town had been recognized by the revolutionary hands. Mrs. And provided the second control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued. Three votes were greatagains: these result control which has pursued and manual additional way in the control which have been desirable and the result of the manner which you bring unsue which has pursued. Three votes which has prevent and three which you bring unsue were all pursued to the result of the pursued and three which you bring unsue were and the prevent which great and three which you bring unsue were and the

Things in New York.

NEW YORK IN NOVEMBER -FASHIONS AND FINANCE-BUSINESS EYES ON "ASHINGTON—THINGS DRA-MATIC—LEGITIMATE AND HILLEGITIMATE—MATTERS JOURNALISTIC—THE SMALL AND GREAT DAILIES—

NEW YORK, November 17.—New York is radiant these frosty November days. Broadway and Fifth Avenue are illuminated with the Autumn tints of the latest fashions. The brown-hued Bismarck and the scarlet and purple colors of the new promenade toilettes in the endless living panorams of the test that the state of the new promenade toilettes in the endless living panorams of these two great thoroughfares, are more than brilliant in this sparkling atmosphere. And yet those to the manor born declare New York is dull! To the casual visitor, however, it seems always full of people, and, judging from the slim accommodations at the hotels, is now overflowing. Wall and William, too, and Broad and New streets are as thronged as ever, and the Bulls and Bears of these financial marts speculate with as much activity in the precious metals and worthless stocks as if one was as good as the other.

WHAT WALL STREET SAYS.

stocks as if one was as good as the other.

WHAT WALL STREET SAYS.

"The street," though, has its eye steadily on Washington, and the unanswerable inquiries meet one on every hand. "What will Mr. McCulloch recommend?" and "How will Congress legislate on finances?" Until their policies are developed money will be tightened a little, and the books carefully balanced as the new year comes along. The real speculators, the gold and stock gamblers, not only demand that Congress shall put an end to Mr. McCulloch's present power to contract the currency, but that it shall inflate it, so that more may be easier, stocks bulled, and prices put up! One of them presented the argument in this wise: "Before the war we had about five hundred millions of currency and some bix hundred millions of credits on which we did business, making substantially some eleven hundred millions of dollars of currency. Now, said he, the business of the country is greater, and demands at least a thousand millions of currency." He did not reckon in his credits in this calculation, nor concede that a largely inflated currency and a credit system would ultimately envelop the country in ruin. In short, it may be said that New York thinks more on financial legislation than it does on reconstruction. But cial legislation than it does on reconstruction. Bu

THEATRICAL DOINGS THEATHIOAL DCINGS.

The dramatic season this Fall is a great success, and yet it can hardly be called dramatic, for the legitimate drama is only on the boards at Wallack's. Managers here, as in France, are materialists, looking only to receipts, which, in these times, are made up of electric and calcium lights, and plenty of blue fire, to show off three or four hundred semi-nude beauties. If the proceeds of this illegitimate drama were published side by side with the receipts of the legitimate drama, according to a new Paris custom, it would be seen that with the receipts of the legitimate drama, according to a new Paris custom, it would be seen that the former would quadruple the latter. The Black Crook is in the second year of its existence, and yet it is almost impossible to get a seat at Niblo's, unless you engage it, at the shortest notice, a day in advance. And so it is with Mid-Summer's Night Dream at the Olympic, which, for fine scenical effect certainly surpasses the Black Crook, although it has no ballet. H. C. Jarrett has just arrived in them from Europe, where he has been in search of town from Europe, where he has been in search of new attractions for the Black Crook. The old Grace Church, on Broadway, above Bond street, is now known as the New York Thestre, with the Worrell Sisters as managers. They are playing a dramatization of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's dramatization of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Ledger novel of Norwood, gotten up by that dramatic machine, Augustin Daly, and the erratic Joe Howard, Jr., of the Times. I dropped in for a moment at the Norwood matinee yesterday, and found the theatre half full of sentimental old maids, wearing blue specticles and the inevitable tancolored Bismarck. Beecher does not superintend the production of the play, but gave permission for his story to be dramatized. Bonner furnished the advance sheets, so that the drama could be made complete.

made complete. THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

A few words journalistic. The Herald has not been sold, and what is more, can't be bought. All cf the stories about its being sold to Weed, Jerome, or anybody else, are untrue, and arose from the fact that old man Bennett took his son's name from the head of the paper as manager, and also dropped the "James Gordon Bennett, Sr.," until a little family difference between father and son could be reconciled. Young Bennett is back after two weeks' absence managing the paper, and the old gentleman comes down twice a week from Washington Heights to look the establishment over. The Herald, with D. H. Craig in the background, starts a new opposition Associated Press THE NEWSPAPER WORLD

suffered in circulation from its strange pointed; course. It will probably be a Grant Presidential organ, and follow in the energetic lead of Thurlow Weed, who is just now vigorously supporting Grant. The Tribune is doing splendidly under the talented management of John Russell Young. Mr. Greeley is at the office daily, and writes from one to three columns of editorial matter again day. The Greeley is at the office daily, and writes from one to three columns of editorial matter each day. The late articles on Chase and Grant were from his pen. The Tribune has run its weekly edition to 185,000 copies. The World has been a great success for the past two years. Its weekly edition is now 90,000, and is not a mere reprint of the daily, but is set up again in large type to please such of its Democratic readers as have poor eyes. The recent conservative victories have flooded the paper with subscriptions. The Commercial Advertiser, since Thurlow Weed bought it, has been made a profitable paper.

The Ristori fever is again raging here. There are Ristori gloves, gaiters, handkerchiefs, bonnets, and all that sort of thing, and even the bootblacks shout out a "Ristori polish." Some of the bars furnish all kinds of Ristori drinks. Ristori sails for Havana in a few days. Her engagement this a saco has been as protitable as last and

nary arrangements for his readings. A gas-ntter travels with Diokens to execute a fancy of the au-thor in arranging the light on the stage from which he reads. He does this in lieu of scenery. which he reads. He does this in lieu of scenery.

A. T. Stewart, the great merchant, has brought home trom Paris, for his new marble Fifth Avenue mansion, a carpet for one of his drawing-rooms,

General Sherman Speaks.

celebration of the officers of the Army of the Tennesses, on the 13th instant, is in marked contrast with the Radical fulminations of the day, inasmuch as it displays none of the vindictive feelings or revolutionary designs which the leaders of that party lose no opportunity of exhibiting. He appeals to the good sense and good feeling of his countrymen in behalf of the restoration of the old forms and theories of government. If slavery is held to be the real cause of the late war, then deneral Sherman, himself born of New England parents, "honestly believes that the people of New England, in common with all the great North who shared in the original causes and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties." He pro-

even in the the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or, in the language of Dr. Draper: "Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with matter invisation, but hear our punishment with in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual crimination, but bear our punishment with humility." How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt binding on us in fact, in law, and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America, till every cent is paid. Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated

ways conservative; proclaiming absolute equality among men, yet not suddenly abolishing the une-qual institutions of society; guaranteeing absolute nstitutions of society; guaranteeing absolute om, yet invoking the inexcrable restrictions of duty; in the highest degree theoretical, yet in the highest degree practical; awakening the inner man to a consciousness of his destiny, and yet adapted with exact harmony to the outward world; at once divine and human. This system was pro fessed in every part of our widely extended country, and cradled our freedom."

With such a spirit pervading all our country

once more, with our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years, with our national wealth developing in even greater ratio, with our frontiers pushing back in every direction, with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast domain, with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton fields of the South, with forty thou-sand miles of finished railroads and other thouprosent strength, or calculate our future destiny?
And now in conclusion, my friends, I will say
that since the war closed, nothing has given me
more perfect satisfaction than to see the spirit you
have all manifested since you cast aside the sol-

Go on, I say, and encourage honest industry everywhere. Form and express your honest opin-ions like free men, di-courage that system of perions like free men, di-courage that system of per-sonal abuse and detraction which has grown too much into a habit, and is a stain on our national character; frown upon violence, come from what quarter it may, have unbounded faith in your country and its flag, and you will win for the Army of the Tennessee a fame in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war; and He who holds the fate of nations in the palm of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain and that will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country for which you battled in war, and labored in peace, shall not be tarnished by an insidious foe.

Things in Washington. We take the following dispatches from the Balti-

nore Gazette . "OLD THAD" AND IMPEACHMENT

Thaddeus Stevens has prepared the following bill to be introduced in Congress:

Be it enacted, That whenever the President or Vice-President of the United States shall have articles accusing him of high crimes and misdemeanors duly preferred against him, and the court constitutionally previded therefor shall have ordered stitutionally provided therefor shall have ordered his trial and fixed the day for it to commence, he shall be considered as lying under a dissbility to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and said disability shall remain until the terminal

THE EXTRA SESSION. There is a disposition manifested by leading conservative Republicans to do away with the nine days' session by adjourning over from Thursday to Monday, from Monday to Wednesday, and from Wednesday until after Thanksgiving. The ground taken is that no practical legislation can be effectly in the street of the second of the be effected in this short session, and that nothing can be gained by sitting. Those favoring im-peachment will, it is understood, oppose adjourn-

A SOUTHERN RADICAL CONVENTION PROPOSED It is proposed, we learn, by Southern Republicans now here, friendly to Chief Justice Chase, to hold a Southern Radical Convention here, on the 22d of February, to bring forward the name of Mr.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE. It is said that cards are out for a wedding in high-life. Baron Henri Van Havre, of the Belgian Legation, leads to the altar one of our city belies.

THE PURCHASE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES. The Purchase of the Danish West Indies.

The amount mentioned in the treaty with Denmark for the cession of the Drnish West India Islands to the United States is ascertained to be \$7,50,000 in gold. The stories which come from Europe about the leins of the French upon these islands are without foundation. There is no doubt that Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Auburn, N. Y., has gone to St. Thomas on business connected with that subject, the cession being dependent on the consent of a majority of the people of the islands. It sent of a majority of the people of the islands. It appears from official statistics that one or another of the West India Islands suffers from a hurricane almost every year. Danish statistics show that since 1713 St. Thomas has been visited by seven similar calamities at intervals varying from sixteen to thirty years.

TRIBUTE Of the German Freundschaftsbund to the Memory of the Late Mr. J. Z. Siegling.

OBITUARY

OF JOHANN ZACHARIAS SIEGLING, WHO DIED OCTO-BER 31st, 1867. The Committee, which was appointed at the

meeting of the German Freundschaftsbundes, on the 5th instant, to pen a memorial of the death of Mr. JOHANN ZACHABIAS SIEGLING, respectfully present the following:

At the last meeting of the Bund, a tribute was read to the memory of five members, deceased, and, on the same evening, the sudden death of the President was announced.

the President was announced.

The deceased had reached an age at which the final blow, which every man must meet, may momentarily be expected; yet the sudden extinguishment of his lamp of life, which had burned so long and brightly, has awakened the deepest feeling. Before any one of us arrived here, or was born, was he here already. Many on either side of him have sunk since in the arm of death, but he stood firm as the eak helges the storm. But even of him have sunk since in the arm of death, but he stood firm as the oak before the storm. But even the oak must fall, and become dust and ashes, and we see it and stand with mourning in our hearts. If we look upon the career of the deceased, we have before us a long, industrious and energetic life. Mr. Johann Zacharias Siegling was born the 18th February, 1791, in Erfurt, Kingdom of Prussia, and was the oldest son of Mr. Johann Blasius Siegling, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Erfurt. of Mathematics at the University of Erfure.

His childnood belongs to another century, though he lived in this more than two-thirds. He went, in 1803, to his first communion in one of the old churches in which Luther had preached. Soon after he determined to learn the cabinet maker's trade, and went into apprenticeship. In the same year he saved the life of a boy named Braudes, for which he was publicly honored by the magistrate.

Brandes, for which he was publicly honored by the magistrate.

After having served his apprenticeship, and worked for two years in his birthplace, the youth of nineteen years left Erfurt in 1806. Eisenach, Fulda, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Mainz, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Strassburg, Naney and Paris for ned brilliant memories in the stations of his life. He arrived in the last city on the 13th May, 1809. Here he witnessed the never-to-be-forgotten nuptials of Napoleon I, to Marie Louise. In Paris was the turning point of his trade, and also of his life.

of his life.
On the 25th April, 1810, he was introduced to the Messrs. Erard, manufacturers of pianos, and became a maker of instruments. In 1813 he finished his first piano, which he made in his room. Imagine the joy of the young artist, who, in the acagine the joy of the young artist, who, in the accomplishment of his work, as we he highest triumph of intellect combined with mechanism, and the sweetest reward of perseverance. In 1814 the deceased left Paris and went to Amsterdam, where he established himself for the first time in 1815, but soon after returned to his old home. The old terman city was more to him than the brilliant capitals of the world; Erfart was his home, his all; and a short time before his death he spoke about it with the enthusiasm of a young lover. But his destiny called him elsewhere. The last time his relations were with him, fifty-six of them took part in the good-by meal. The last song sounded "Farewell, forget me not," and the wanderer went again on his way.

"Farewell, forget me not," and the wanderer went again on his way.

On the 8th October, 1965, he arrived in London; on the 15th he entered in business connection with the Messrs. Erard, which existed until 1818, in which interval he travelled in Ireland and Scotland. On the 4th September, 1819, he sailed for New York, and arrived the 10th November in Charleston. His first residence was at the corner of Broad and King streets. In 1820 he had the yellow fever, and in 1825 married Miss Mary Schnierle, who hore him seven children. On a yoyage to Cub." he was shipwrecked on the Bahama banks.

The deceased occupied many posts of honor among his Carolina and German fellow-citizens.

The deceased occupied many posts of honor among his Carolina and German fellow-citizens. He was at different times Captain of the German Fusiliers, Major on the Staff of General John Schmerle, Member of the Board of Firemen, Chairman of the Committee on Charity of the German Friendly Society, and President of the German Freundschaftsbund for fifteen years.

The principal feature of his character was energy and restless activity. He lost his property by the fire in 1833, and at the bankruptcy of the United States Bank; but nothing could bend his irron will. What he possessed at his death he had to gain three times. A persistent will and unshaken courage lived in his breast. During the long bombardment, from 1863 to 1865, he resided in his house and kept his business open. He received no elaborate education, but through his own exertions he became a man of thorough knowledge. He apoke fluently four living languages. A kind

MARRIED.

PEGRAM—BI ACKNALL.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Captain WM. N. BLOW, Sussex County, Va., by the Rev. EDMUND MUNDAUGH. Mr. JAMES W. PEGRAM, of Portsmouth, and L. ZZIE WA. LER, daughter of the late Dr. GEORGE BLACKNALL, of Norfolk, Va. On the 30th of October, by the Rev. W. S. BLACK, Mr. N. B. KNOX and Miss SALLIE FREEMAN, both of New

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Charleston Orphan House tender their acknowledgments to the Proprietor of "Robinson's Circus" for the gratification afforded the inmates of the Institution, in being permitted to witness gratuitously the performance on Thursday Afternoon.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.-CONSIGNEES per Schooner L. A. EDWARDS, MARSHALL Master, from New York, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging at Kerr's Wharf. All goods remaining on whar at sunset will be stored at owners' expense and risk. RISLEY & CREIGHTON.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CHAM-PION are notified that she is discharging cargo Thus Day at Adger's South Wharf. Goods remaining on th wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and ex-STREET BROS & CO.,

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS NEW COPPERED BARK
CHATTANOOGA (of small capacity), George
Freeman Master, having a large portion of her
cargo engaged, and going aboard will be dispatched immediately.

For further Freight engagements apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Napier's Range.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE BRITISH SHIP "CHARLESTON," Morley Master, is now ready to load for the THE BRITISH SHIP "CHARLESTON, Morley Master, is now ready to load for the above port.

For Freight engagements, apply to November 20 6 ROBERT MURE & CO.

TO LOAD FOR CUBA, BARBADOS, ST. Thomas, Nassau, Mexico, Central America, River Platte, Liverpool, London and Bre-For Northern and Eastern ports. Good rates given.
RISLEY & CREIGTON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, November 18 1mo Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. MERCHANTS' LINE.

VESSELS WANTED.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON PACKETS. FOR NEW YORK. Freights Forwarded to Liverpool and Havre, and all Points North and East United States.

THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOL-LOWING FIRST-CLASS PACKETS, leaving each port weekly: sch port weekly: Schooner B. N. HAWKINS, 395 tons, Wyatt master. oner MYROVER, 435 tons, Hughes, Master. oner ROBERT CALDWELL, 466 tons, McCormick Master. Schooner MOSES B. BRAMHALL 336 tons, Hussey, Master. Schooner LILLY, 412 tons, Francis, Master.

merchanize or produce consigned to care of the Agents will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION from the port to points of destination, and INSURANCE EFFLOT ED AS LOW AS BY FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS OF For Freight engagements apply to WILLIAM ROACH, Charleston N. L. MCCREADY & CO., New York,

ight TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. All

Schooner N. W. SMITH, 410 tons, Tooker, Master Also other FIRST-CLASS VESSELS running

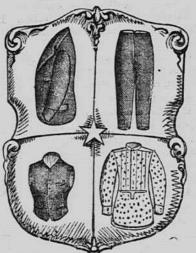
FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE THE STEAMER

ST. HELENA,

CAPTAIN D. BOYLE.

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT THIS DAY, AND LEAS To-Morrow Morning, at 3 o'clock, and Edis Sunday Morning, at 3 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to JOHN H. MURRAY, Market Whar.

CLOTHING.



Large Stock of MEN AND BOYS

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT SUPPLIED WITH an elegant assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made up under the care

No. 219 KING STREET.

LOW PRICES

West Side, One Door South of Mar-WM. MATTHIESSEN,

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WE HAVE MARKED DOWN Our Entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING In CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECLINE IN THE prices of Woolens in the Northern markets, we have MARKED DOWN our entire Stock. TO SUCH FIGURES AS WILL GIVE PURCHASERS

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AT LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES FOR INFERIOR

AND INVITE ALL TO INSPECT THE GOODS AND Prices. Below is a list of a few of the articles in our 300 Pants sold at \$6 to \$12, now..... 5 00

Lot French Bockhacker Sacks sold at \$28, now 20 00 ONE PRICE

 300 Vests sold at \$4 to \$7, now.
 2 00

 Lot fine French Coating Sacks sold at \$20, now.
 15 00

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 270 KING. CORNER OF HASEL STREET. CHARLESTON S. C. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING. FOR LIVERPOOL.



PIONEER. J. W. SHACKFORD, MASTER

AVING A PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED will be dispatched for Liverpool direct.

For Freight engagements apply to

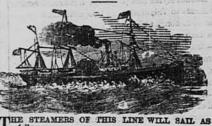
W. B. SMITH & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Mail Steamship Company.



B. SOUDER, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON Saturday, 23d November, at — o'clock, JOHN & THEO. GETTY, A sents, November 21 North Atlantic Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.



MANHATTAN, Saturday, November 16, at 10 o'clock, 4. M.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, November 19, at 12 o'clock M.
CHAMPION, Saturday, November 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES ADGEE, Tuesday, November 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MANHATTAN, Saturdas, November 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Outward Freight engagements made with COURTE
NAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay, up stairs.
For matters pertaining to inward Freight or outward Passage, apply to STREET BROIHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay. STREET, BROTHERS & CO., } Agents.

> FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY SATURDAY.



MATANZAS. CAPTAIN C. RYDER,

TATILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S WHARF ON For freight or passage, apply to November 18 RAVENEL & CO. FOR ST. AUGUSTINE.

FOR THIS TRIP ONLY.



CAPTAIN S. ADKINS,

WILL LEAVE CHARLESTON ON FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock P. M., for SAVANNAH, FERNAN-DINA, ST. AUGUSTINE, JACKSCNVILLE, PIOOLATA and PALATKA.

BAVENEL & CO. FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA. JACKSON VILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

> VIA SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

ICTATOR

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 clock, for the above places, connecing with the Georgia Central Rail-road at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid here by shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIREN & CO., September 12 FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA,

(1000 Tons Burthen)

CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER.

INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. VIA SAVANNAH.

JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-



TY POINT CAPTAIN S. ADKINS WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARP every Friday Night, at 9 o'clock, for the above plac's, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.
All Freight must be paid here by the shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the office of RAVENEL & CO., Agents, Cotober 29

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH

STEAM PACKET LINE. TRI-WEEKLY, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. WEEKLY.



STEAMER PILOT BOY GAPT. W. T. MONELTY

AT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.-IN THE MATTER OF FREEMAN CON-NER, BANKRUPT.-IN BANKRUPTCY.-To Whom it may Concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of FREEMAN Dis appointment as Assignee of the Estate of FREEMAN CONNER, of Charlestor, in the District of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Hankrupt upon his own positition by the District Court of sai District. LOUIS McLAIN, Assignee